

FIGURE 1. Negative symptom levels derived from the Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale (PANSS) for subjects during treatment with glycine and D-cycloserine. Circles represent individuals treated with conventional antipsychotics (open circles) or clozapine (closed circles). Bars represent group means.

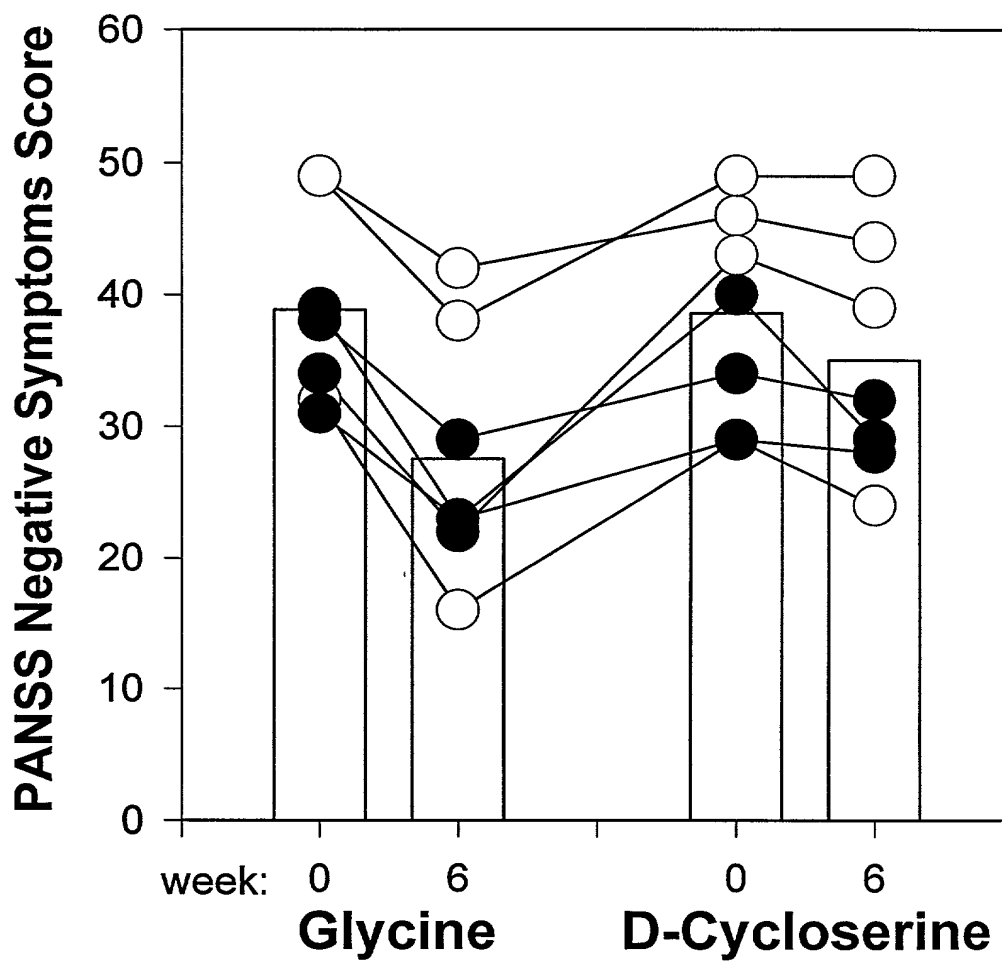


Figure 2 - Effects of glycyldodecylamide (GDA) on locomotor hyperactivity induced by phencyclidine (PCP) or amphetamine. Bars are mean \pm s.e.m. *** $p < .001$ vs. ctrl

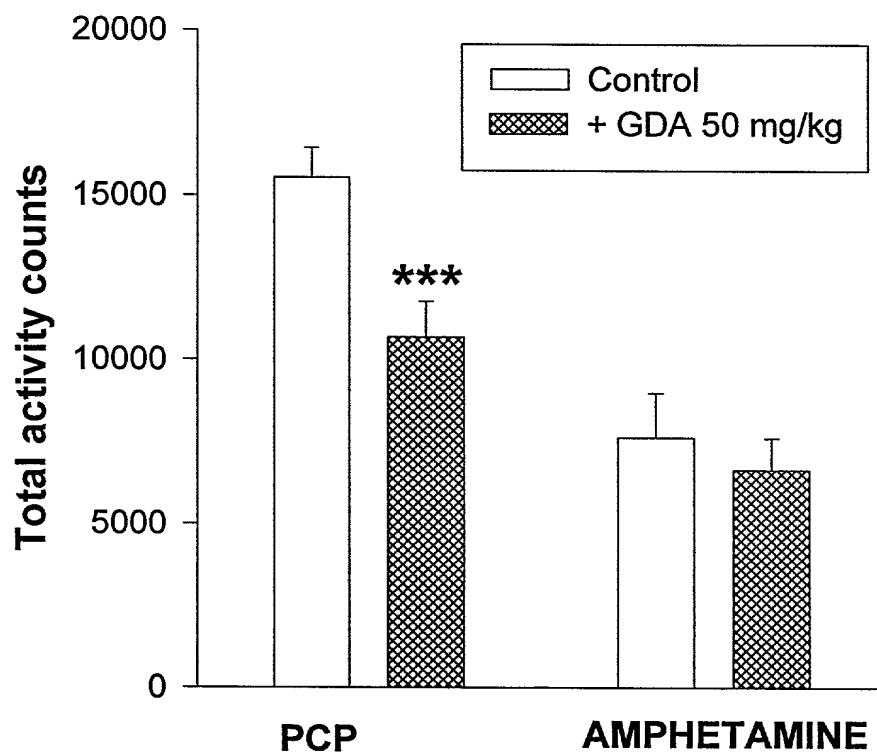


Figure 3 - Effect of a series of glycineamide derivatives on locomotor hyperactivity induced by PCP. All agents were given at a dose of 100 mg/kg. Bars are mean \pm s.e.m. * $p < .05$ vs. ctl. ** $p < .01$ vs. ctl

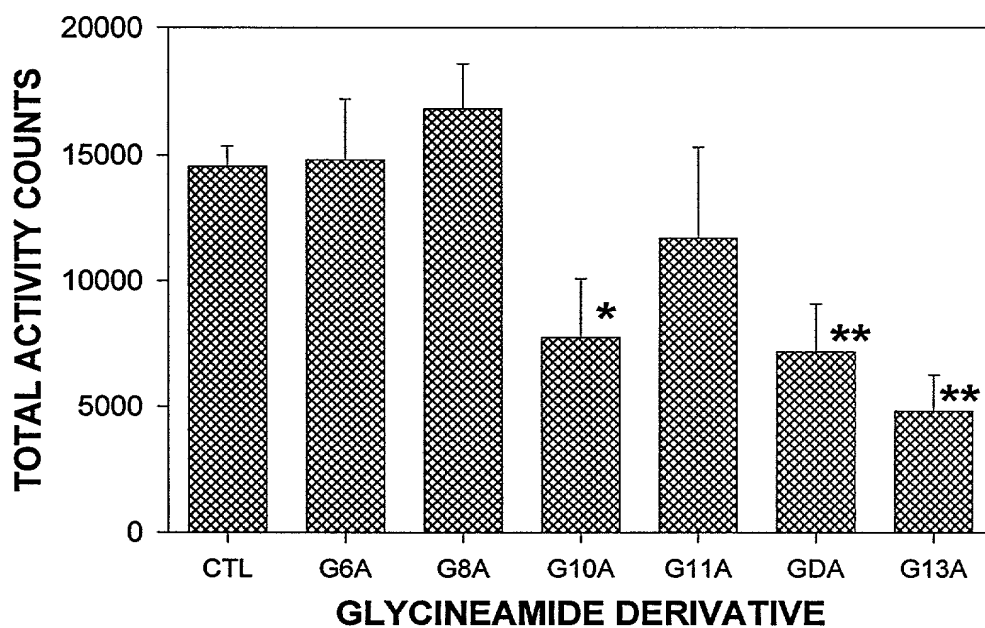


Figure 4 - Inhibition of [^3H]glycine transport (glycine uptake) in P2 synaptosomal fractions by indicated concentrations of glycineamide derivatives.

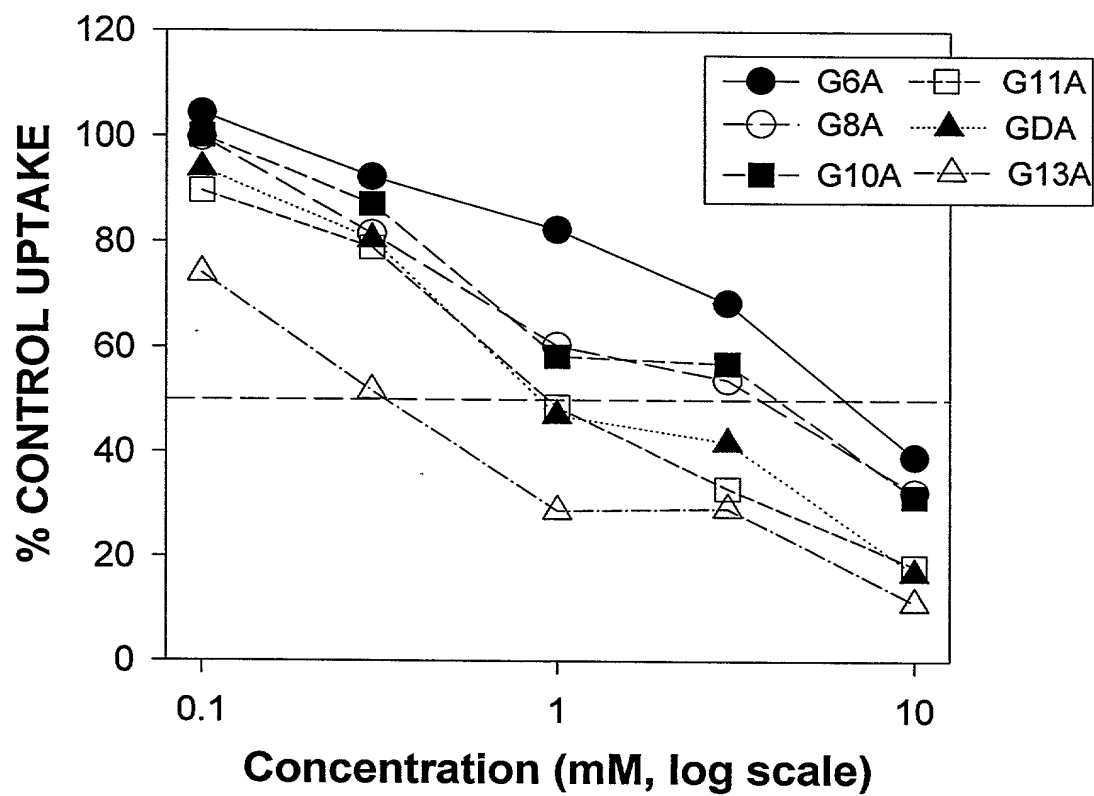


Figure 5 - Scatter plot showing the relationship between potency in reducing PCP-induced hyperactivity in vivo and potency in inhibiting synaptosomal glycine uptake in vitro. For in vivo experiments, agents were tested at a dose of 100 mg/kg. For uptake experiments, agents were tested at a dose of 100 μ g/ml.

